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60. *HELICONIUS GUARICA*, nov. sp.

Upper surface dark brown, glossed with bluish black; anterior wings crossed by a broad central transverse scarlet band, abruptly terminating after the first median veinlet, and not touching the outer margin; posterior, immaculate.

Underneath, the band becomes pale rosy white, edged only with dark pink; the costa of forewings, presents a short basal scarlet bar, that of the hind wings a longer yellow one; upon these are also five basal spots, one yellow, surrounded by four scarlet ones.

Body black, with some yellow stripes on thorax below and a yellow ventral stripe; some yellow spots on the collar; first and second joints of palpi yellow; third black. Antennæ black.

Expanse 2.65 inches.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

Closely allied to *Hel. Hydara*, Hewits, but constantly differs in the absence of a scarlet spot on the upper side of the secondaries.

In the same number (63) of his "Exotic Butterflies," he has redescribed *Callidryas Thauruma*, Reakirt, as *Call. Fiaduna*; his name must therefore be regarded as a synonym.

March 3d.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

March 10th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Forty members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"A new species of *Osmerus*." By Thaddeus Norris.

"Description of nine new species of Unionidæ, from Lake Nicaragua, C. A." By Isaac Lea.

"An examination of the Reptilia and Batrachia obtained by the Williams College Expedition to Equador and the Upper Amazon, with notes on other species." By Edw. D. Cope.

A letter was read announcing the death of Sir David Brewster.

The Publication Committee announced the issue of No. 4 of the Proceedings for 1867.

March 17th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-three members present.

Mr. Benj. Smith Lyman made the following remarks on a bent marble stone presented by Mr. Edward Shippen to the Academy.

The bent gravestone of Dr. William Shippen, who died 11th July, 1808, and of Alice his wife, who died 25th of March, 1817, was formerly in the 1868.]

burial ground on Arch street, above 5th. As it had to be removed on the closing up of that ground, it was thought best to replace it by a new one, and the bent stone was given to the Academy on the 15th of November, 1867. The stone is of white Pennsylvania marble and is 6 ft. 3½ in. long, by 3 ft. 1 in. wide and 2 in thick. It simply rested on six marble posts, without being fastened to them, except imperfectly by mortar, and must have bent merely from its own weight. The posts stood on separate brick foundations under ground, but the near (northern) middle post of the picture had sunk so as no longer to touch the slab, and the other middle post had settled also. The space between the inner sides of the end posts, lengthwise of the slab, was 4 ft. 9½ in. The stone is bent down in the middle an inch and a half from a straight line drawn from the near right hand corner to the far left hand corner (northwest and east) and half an inch from the line drawn cornerwise the other way; and lengthwise through the middle it is bent an inch and a sixteenth from straightness.

March 24th, 1868.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Forty-two members present.

The following was presented for publication :

“Sexual Law in *Acer dasycarpum*.” By Thos. Meehan.

Prof. Cope exhibited to the Academy several fragments of a large Enaliosaurian, discovered by the Academy's correspondent at Fort Wallace, Kansas, Dr. Theoph. H. Turner. Portions of two vertebræ brought east by Dr. Le Conte from his geological survey of the Pacific Railroad route, had previously indicated to the speaker the existence of an animal related to the *Plesiosaurus*, and the recovery of the greater part of the reptile had confirmed this affinity.

The remains consisted of over one hundred vertebræ, with numerous portions of ribs, the greater part of the pelvic and scapular arches, with two long bones somewhat like femora. Part of a muzzle, with teeth, belonged to the same animal.

The species represented a genus differing in important features from *Plesiosaurus* and its near allies. These were the absence of diapophyses on the caudal vertebræ, and the presence of inferiorly directed plate-like parapophyses, which took the place of the usual chevron bones, in the same position; also in the presence of chevron-like bones on the inferior surfaces of the cervical vertebræ; further in some details of the scapular and pelvic arches. The diapophyses of the dorsal vertebræ originated from the centrum, and not from the neural arch.

In generic features it was related to the *Cimoliasaurus* and *Brimosaurus* of Leidy, so far as the latter are yet known. It differed from both of them in lacking diapophyses on the lumbar vertebræ.

The general form was different from *Plesiosaurus* in the enormous length of the tail, and the relatively shorter cervical region. The total length of the vertebral column sent was thirty-one feet ten inches, divided as follows: caudals 18 ft. 10 in., dorsals 9 ft. 8 in., cervicals 3 ft. 4 in.; adding for missing cervicals and cranium at least 2 ft. 6 in., we have a total of 34½ feet. An interval of three to four feet occurred between the cervicals and dorsals as they lay in the cliff from which they were excavated, which if, as is probable, it was occupied by vertebræ in the animal, would give a length of thirty-eight feet. The caudal vertebræ had very compressed centra, and elevated neural and hæmal laminae, and were of unusually elongate form. Neural arches everywhere on the column co-ossified. All the vertebræ considerably more constricted me-

[March,